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writs of prohibition, viz., writs *quia timet*. These also were writs of prevention, and anticipated the Chancery bills *quia timet*.

Sir Frederick Pollock's paper on "The Transformation of Equity" furnishes at one point a valuable supplement to Dr. Hazeltine. Summarizing the facts brought out by Mr. Bolland in editing for the Selden Society the proceedings of Edward II's justices in eyre, he notes that in many cases causes of action "were brought before the justices by presenting a bill instead of suing out a writ," and that these bills "have a marked resemblance in their frame, and in many cases as to their contents also, to the earliest bills in Chancery." In the main, however, Sir Frederick Pollock's paper is devoted to drawing a distinction between the spirit of early equity and that of equity in the seventeenth and following centuries.

Dr. W. S. Holdsworth, in his paper on "The Influence of Coke on the Development of English Law," gives us much more than the title promises. He studies Lord Coke as a legal historian, as a jurist, as an authority in private and public law; he sums up, with judicial impartiality, the merits and the defects of his writing; and he justly emphasizes Coke's far-reaching services in preserving "for England and the world the constitutional doctrine of the rule of law." "We may surely claim," he writes, "that these large results \* \* \* entitle the most English of our English common lawyers to a place among the great jurists of the world."

In singling out for notice a few of the papers collected in this volume the reviewer has been guided rather by the interest they may possess for the readers of this journal than by their intrinsic value. Equally valuable contributions to the history of legal theory and to the development of public law may perhaps be discussed more fitly in a less technical journal.

*Munroe Smith.*

VALUATION OF PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS. By ROBERT H. WHITTEN. New York: THE BANKS LAW PUBLISHING Co. 1912. pp. xl, 798.

The author of this work has certainly chosen a subject of great and increasing importance to the public and to the legal profession. The necessity of valuing the property of public service corporations arises in connection with public purchase of their plants, in matters of taxation, and preeminently in the regulation of rates. Furthermore the practice is growing of requiring or authorizing state and city public service commissions to make valuations of the property of railroads, street railways, light, water, telegraph and telephone companies, and we have recently seen provision made for valuing the property of all of the common carriers in the United States. In view of these facts the publication of such a book as that under review is fully justified.

One of the interesting and valuable features of Mr. Whitten's book is that its material is drawn not merely from the decisions of courts, but also very largely from the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of state and local commissions, from the reports of special masters, special arbitrators and appraisers, and from papers read before various bodies. Since much of this material is not readily available to the average reader, the author has thought it not only justifiable but necessary to quote at length from the authorities cited. This gives the book something of the character of a digest, and often makes tedious reading, and yet it undoubtedly makes for practical

usefulness to those who are seeking the solution of concrete problems. Nor is the author content merely to classify and digest the authorities bearing upon valuation, but he also attempts, as the writer of a text book should, to point out the principles which do, or which ought to underly the decisions, and to suggest the results which should be reached where the law is still unsettled.

The subject matter of this treatise is well arranged, and the book is well balanced. It would make too long a list to set forth the titles of all of the thirty-two chapters to show the comprehensiveness of the discussion, but a few of them should be noted. Three of the early chapters are entitled respectively "Market Value as a Standard for Rate Purposes," "Cost of Reproduction as a Standard Value for Rate Purposes," and "Actual Cost as a Standard of Value for Rate Purposes." There is a very useful chapter entitled "Valuation of Land," and another entitled "Overhead Charges." There are four chapters on different questions connected with the subject of "depreciation," and five chapters are devoted to the difficult subject of "going value," or the value of a business as a "going concern."

In his last chapter the author has introduced a twenty-five page bibliography of valuation and depreciation, which should prove of the greatest value to those who wish to carry on exhaustive investigations with regard to these subjects.

The arrangement of the table of cases is also to be commended. Instead of giving there merely the names of cases with the numbers of the paragraphs in which they are referred to, or discussed, the author adds to each paragraph reference a few words showing the phase of the case which is there considered. For example, we find the following: "*Beloit v. Beloit Water, Gas and Electric Company.* 7 W. R. C. R. 187. July 19, 1911. § 163, Pavement over mains. § 184, Property donated. § 211, Unused property. § 286, Overhead charges. § 343, Working capital. § 360, Piecemeal construction. § 396, Depreciation. § 612, Going concern."

Mr. Whitten's book constitutes a thorough and critical consideration of practically all of the material on the subject of valuation, and is also mechanically an excellent piece of work. It will certainly prove very useful to the legal profession, and will be invaluable to special investigators in the field of public service.

Charles K. Burdick.

BOYCOTTS AND THE LABOR STRUGGLE: ECONOMIC AND LEGAL ASPECTS.  
By HARRY W. LAIDLER. With an Introduction by HENRY R. SEAGER,  
Ph.D., Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University. New  
York: JOHN LANE Co. 1913. pp. 488.

This study of the boycott is the most complete and most satisfactory that has yet appeared. In the three parts into which the book is divided are treated "Economic Aspects of Boycotts," "Legal Aspects of Boycotts," and "Boycotts in the Light of Social and Economic Conditions." Following a brief history of their origin and early use is a chapter suggestive in its emphasis on the variety and extent of the application of boycotts outside of the employer and employee relation—such as consumers' boycotts, blacklists, trade boycotts, political boycotts, international boycotts and other forms. Then a variety of interesting material follows dealing with labor's use of this weapon. The legal aspects are treated by arranging legislation and court opinions under the two general topics, "Legality" and "Illegality." Following this, the